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PN - JF64003047 A 19890106  
 PD - 1989-01-06  
 PR - JP19870067428 19870320; JP19860238947 19861006  
 OPD - 1986-10-06  
 TI - GRANULAR INORGANIC COMPACT AND PRODUCTION THEREOF  
 IN - NAKAMURA SEISHIRO;ASADA MASAYUKI; OGAMI KATSUTOSHI  
 PA - KURARAY CO  
 IC - A61L27/00 ; C04B35/00

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TI - Granular inorganic compact - contg. particle of specified dia.-length ratio pref. mainly of calcium phosphate, useful as bone filler an enzyme or catalyst support  
 PR - JP19870251845 19871005;JP19860238947 19861006;JP19870067428 19870320  
 PN - JF64003047 A 19890106 DW198907 007pp  
 - JP2506826B2 B2 19960612 DW199628 C04B35/447 006pp  
 PA - (KURS ) KURARAY CO LTD  
 IC - A61L27/00 ;B01J32/00 ;C04B12/02 ;C04B35/00 ;C04B35/447 ;C04B35/622  
 AB - J64003047 Granular inorganic compact contains at least 80% of particles having 0.5-0.9 A/D when D is max. dia., and A is max. length in vertical direction towards the max. dia., and the position of A crossing with D is within + - 0.3 D from the centre of D.  
 - The relative density of the compact is, pref., at least 90%, and consists mainly of Ca-phosphate. The inorganic compact is made by compression moulding organic porous body having three dimensional-network in which sinterable inorganic powders are filled to form granular inorganic compact into the pores of the porous body; burning-off the organic porous body and sintering the inorganic compact.  
 - USE - For making granular inorganic compact used as a filler for defective portion of bones, or support for immobilised enzyme and catalyst.  
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 PD - 1989-01-06  
 AP - JP19870251845 19871005  
 IN - NAKAMURA SEISHIRO; others02  
 PA - KURARAY CO LTD  
 TI - GRANULAR INORGANIC COMPACT AND PRODUCTION THEREOF  
 AB - PURPOSE:To readily produce a granular inorganic compact having an uniform shape in high yield, by placing inorganic powder in an organic porous body having a three-dimensional network structure, pressing the organic porous body filled with the inorganic powder, burning up the organic porous body and simultaneously calcining the formed inorganic compacts in pores.  
 - CONSTITUTION:Burnable inorganic powder is placed in an organic porous body, such as

polyurethane foam, having a three-dimensional network structure to carry out pressing. Inorganic powders consisting essentially of a calcium phosphate and metallic oxides, such as alumina or zirconia, are cited as the above-mentioned inorganic powder. The aforementioned pressing is preferably carried out under a hydrostatic pressure by an isotropic pressure. Thereby granular inorganic compacts are formed in pores of the above-mentioned porous body. The organic porous body is the burned up to simultaneously calcin the inorganic compacts. The calcining is preferably conducted at  $\geq 500$  deg.C to provide the aimed granular inorganic compact having 0.5-0.9 ratio (A/D) of the maximum length in the direction perpendicular to the maximum diameter (A) to the diameter (D),  $\geq 80\%$  particles having intersections of the (A) and (D) within the range of  $\leq 0.3D$  on both sides from the center of the (D) and  $\geq 90\%$  relative density is obtained.

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